

SELSIMILARITY IN THE BIRKHOFF SUM OF THE COTANGENT FUNCTION

OLIVER KNILL

ABSTRACT. We prove that the Birkhoff sum $S_n(\alpha) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n g(k\alpha)$ of $g = \cot(\pi x)$ and with golden ratio α converges in the sense that the sequence of functions $s_n(x) = S_{[xq_{2n}]} / q_{2n}$ with Fibonacci q_n converges to a self similar limiting function $s(x)$ on $[0, 1]$ which can be computed analytically. While for any continuous function g , the Birkhoff limiting function is $s(x) = Mx$ by Birkhoff's ergodic theorem, we get so examples of random variables X_n , where the limiting function of $S_{[xq_n]} / q_n \rightarrow s(x)$ exists along subsequences for one initial point and is nontrivial. Hardy and Littlewood have studied the Birkhoff sum for $g'(x) = -\pi \csc^2(\pi x)$ and shown that $\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{[xn]} g'(k\alpha)$ stays bounded. Sinai and Ulcigrai have found a limiting distribution for $g(x)$ if both the rotation number α and the initial point θ are integrated over. We fix the golden ratio α , start with fixed $\theta = 0$ and show that the rescaled random walk converges along subsequences.

1. INTRODUCTION

We study the sum $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n g(k\alpha)$ with unbounded $g(x)$ and irrational α . If the function g is not in $L^1(T^1)$, there is no ergodic theorem to compute the limit of the Birkhoff averages $S_n(\alpha)/n$. We will see however that there is a convergence in a rather particular way if α is the golden mean and g has a single pole like for $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$. We have studied this particular Birkhoff sum for the antiderivative $G(x) = \log |1 - e^{2\pi i x}| \frac{1}{\pi}$ of g in [11] with the help of Birkhoff functions $s_m(x) = \frac{S_{[mx]}}{m}$ on $[0, 1]$. The function $s_m(x)$ encodes the random walk $\{S_k\}_{k=1}^m$. For identically distributed L^1 random variables, Birkhoff's ergodic theorem $X_k(\theta) = g(\theta + k\alpha)$ assures that $s_m(x) \rightarrow Mx$, pointwise for almost all θ , where $M = E[X] = \int_0^1 g(\theta) d\theta$ is the expectation. We call the limit $s(x) = Mx$ the **Birkhoff limiting function** of g .

Our main result is to that that for the random variables $X_k(\theta) = \cot(\pi(\theta + k\alpha))$ and particular starting point $\theta = 0$, the functions $s_m(x)$ converge pointwise to a selfsimilar Birkhoff limiting function $s(x)$ along subsequences q_n , where p_n/q_n denote partial fractions of α so that $q_n = p_{n+1}$ are the Fibonacci numbers:

Theorem 1.1. *The Birkhoff limiting function*

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_{[q_n x]}}{q_n},$$

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for $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$ exists pointwise along odd and even subsequences. The graph of $s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{2n}(x)$ satisfies $s(\alpha x) = -\alpha s(x)$ and is continuous from the right.

We call the graph of s the **golden graph**. It can be seen in Figure 1. We will describe the function $s(x)$ as an explicit series which can be evaluated in $O(\log(1/\epsilon))$ steps if we want to know it up to accuracy ϵ . An analytic function σ will be key to determine s .

Why is this interesting? Some motivation and references were already given in [10, 11], where we studied the Birkhoff sum for the function G satisfying $G' = g$.

The Sinai-Ulcigrai model

$$g(x) = 2(1 - \exp(ix))^{-1} = 1 + i \frac{\sin(x)}{1 - \cos(x)} = 1 + i \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

is equivalent. In [13] these authors have shown the existence of a limiting distribution of S_n/n if one averages both over the initial point θ and the rotation number α . In other words, they have shown that the Birkhoff sum for \cot and the map $T(\theta, \alpha) = (\theta + \alpha, \alpha)$ on \mathbf{T}^2 has a limiting distribution in the sense that the random variables S_n/n converge in law to a nontrivial distribution. Where Sinai-Ulcigrai average over all initial conditions and rotation numbers, we look at **one** specific orbit and take **one** specific rotation number α , the golden ratio. We prove that in this particular case, the rescaled random walk $S_{q_{2n}}/q_{2n}$ converges. For the Sinai-Ulcigrai distribution, it is not required to go to a subsequence, but one has to integrate over θ and α .

The related aspect of the Sinai-Ulcigrai limiting theorem will be touched upon at the end of the paper, when we look at the antiderivative G of g , the Hilbert transform of the piecewise linear Hecke function H studied by number theorists. Since Denjoy-Koksma theory [2, 8] implies that the log Birkhoff sum of $S_n^H / \log(n)$ is bounded for almost all θ and α of constant type, also the Birkhoff sum $S_n^G / \log(n)$ for the Hilbert transform G has this property and there is a subsequence $S_{n_k}^G / \log(n_k)$ with a limiting distribution. We have explored this limiting distribution for a single orbit in S_n^G in [11]. The result proven in the present paper implies that for the golden ratio α , the Birkhoff sum $S_{q_n}^{g^{(k)}}/q_n^k$ has a limiting distribution for derivatives $g^{(k)}, 0 \leq k$, again for a single orbit.

In probability theory, the Birkhoff sum under consideration deals with examples of ergodic aperiodic sequences of identically distributed random variables X_k with finite Cauchy principal value expectation. We can so give explicit expressions for the sum of Cauchy distributed random variables

$$S_n(\theta) = X_1(\theta) + \cdots + X_n(\theta)$$

for one point $\theta = 0$. This is related to Sinai-Ulcigrai, who take as the probability space the two torus and generate the random variables with the shear $T(\theta, \alpha) = (\theta + \alpha \bmod 1, \alpha)$ and find a limiting distribution when averaging over pairs (θ, α) of initial conditions and rotation numbers. Because every natural probability space is equivalent to the unit interval $\Omega = [0, 1]$ with Lebesgue measure $P = dx$, every sequence of identically distributed Cauchy random variables can be obtained

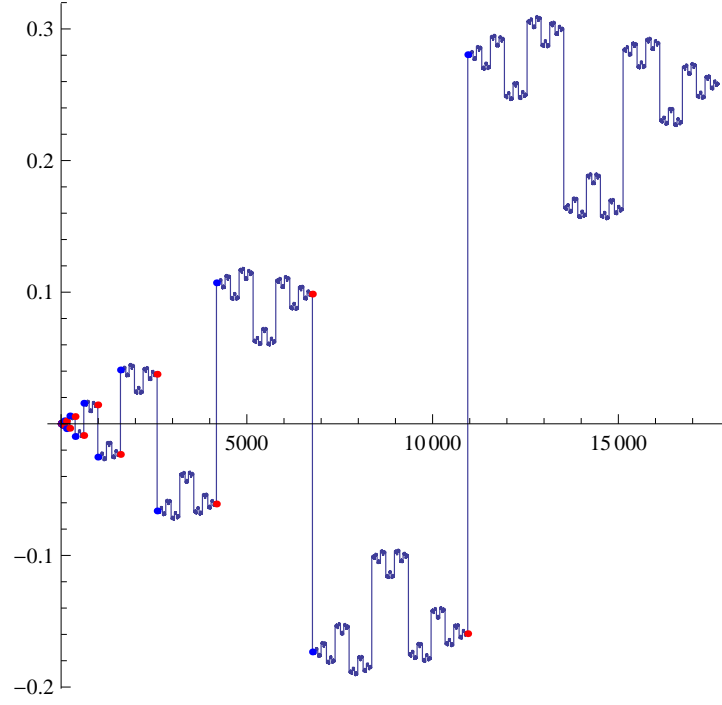


FIGURE 1. The **golden graph** is the graph of the Birkhoff limiting function

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[q_{2n}x]}/q_{2n} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[q_{2n+1}x]}/q_{2n+1}.$$

This limit is more interesting than for continuous functions g , where by Birkhoff's ergodic theorem, the Birkhoff limiting function is a linear function $s(x) = Mx$.

as $X_k = \cot(\pi T^k(x))$ with some measure preserving transformation $T : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$. Taking an irrational rotation gives stochastic processes with strong correlations between individual random variables. The "risk" of this process is large because the orbit gets close to the pole, where the "loss" or "gain" can become arbitrary large. It complements a trivial "Cauchy central limit theorem" which tells that for any process $X_n = Y_n + Z_n$ with identically distributed but not necessarily uncorrelated L^1 random variables Y_k and IID distributed Cauchy random variables Z_k , the sum S_n/n converges in law to a Cauchy distributed random variable. This is 'trivial' because $(1/n) \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k$ converges to a constant M and because $(1/n) \sum_{k=1}^n Z_k$ all have the same Cauchy distribution. The Cauchy distribution shares with the Gaussian distribution the stability of adding independent random variables. Since the standard deviation is infinite, the Cauchy distribution can model high risk. In this paper, we study a limit theorem in the case when the Cauchy process has correlations given by a Diophantine rotation. Since the result will be pretty independent of the function g as long as it has a single pole and the initial point is that pole it can - like the Sinai-Ulcigrai result - be seen as a limit result, where a chaotic

Bernoulli process is replaced by a Diophantine irrational rotation.

Theorem (1.1) allows to estimate S_n/n as $(1/n) \sum_{l=1}^L s(x_l)$, where the **Zeckendorf representation** $n = \sum_{k=1}^L a_k q_k$ of the integer n is linked to the **β -expansion** $x_l = \sum_{k=1}^l a_k \alpha^{L-k}$. Similarly than in the bounded case, we could give an estimate of $S_{10^{100}}$ for example, even so there are too many terms to add this up directly. The reason is that we can compute S_n for Fibonacci lengths as $S_n \sim ns(n/q)$, where q is the smallest Fibonacci number larger or equal to n . Given a number n like $n = 23'866$, we can represent it as a Zeckendorf sum $23866 = 17711 + 4181 + 1597 + 377$ of Fibonacci numbers $q_{22}, q_{19}, q_{17}, q_{14}$. The next larger Fibonacci number is $46368 = q_{24}$. The real number $x = 23866/46368 = 0.514708$ has the β expansion $x = \alpha^2 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^7 + \alpha^{10}$, where α is the golden ratio. We will see that $S_n \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (-\alpha)^k \sigma(y_k)$ with explicitly known y_k . In our example, $y_1 = 0, y_2 = -0.0344396, y_3 = -0.026314, y_4 = 0.00118918$. While the actual sum is -0.187542 , the analytically computed sum obtained by adding up 4 summands is -0.18763 . We have made use of a function σ which n independent and analytic and which can be computed at first. While $S_{10^{100}}/10^{100}$ can not be computed by summation, we could determine the sum analytically. The accuracy depends on the structure of n , on how many Fibonacci numbers are needed to Zeckendorff represent the number. As the function σ is analytic, the Birkhoff sum can so be estimated so fast that it could be called "integrable" and be diametrically opposite to the IID case, where the value of S_n/n can only be computed in average for numbers like 10^{100} .

For number theory, the Birkhoff sums under consideration are related to the values of a modular form at a specific point. The sums S_n always converge without normalization if α is in the upper half plane $\{\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{im}(\alpha) > 0\}$. The classical **θ function**

$$\theta(\alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{i\pi n^2 \alpha} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} w^{n^2} = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w^{n^2}$$

with $w = e^{i\pi\alpha}$ is related to the modular form

$$R(\alpha) = \theta^2(\alpha) = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g(k\alpha) + g(k\alpha + \pi/2), = 1 + 2S_{\infty}(\cot, \pi/4) - 2S_{\infty}(\cot, -\pi/4)$$

for $\text{im}(\alpha) > 0$. In other words, the modular form R is up to a constant the sum of two Birkhoff sums described in this article which converge for α in the upper half plane.

The sums also relate to the **theory of partitions** in additive number theory because $g(x) = G'(x)$ with $G = \log(1-z)$ and $z = e^{2\pi i x}$. The Birkhoff sum for G is the logarithm of a product

$$P_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - w^k),$$

where $w = e^{2\pi i \alpha}$. The function $-G$ is related to the generating functions for the partition function $p(n)$ because $P_n^{-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n p(k)w^k + O(w^{n+1})$.

To illustrate the connection between number theory and dynamical systems, let's prove a well known statement in the theory of **integer partitions** $p(n)$ (which tells in how many ways we can write n as a sum of positive integers) with the help of Birkhoff sums in dynamical systems theory:

The partition function $p(n)$ satisfies $\limsup_n |p(n)|^{1/n} = 1$.

Proof. Euler's **pentagonal number theorem** (i.e. [4]) shows that the function $Q(z) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - z^k) = \sum_n a_n z^n$ which is related to the partition numbers by $P(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p(n) z^n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - z^k)^{-1} = 1/Q(z)$ has Hadamard gaps. By Hadamard's **lacunary series theorem**, the Taylor series has a natural boundary as a circle. This implies that establishing boundedness on one point $|z| = r$ implies that the radius of convergence is larger than r . Define $g(\alpha) = (1 - re^{2\pi i \alpha})^{-1}$ so that $f(\alpha) = \log(P(z)) = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g(k\alpha)$. For $r = |z| < 1$, and $z = \exp(2\pi i \alpha)$ with Diophantine α , the theorem of Gottschalk-Hedlund [9] shows that the function f is a coboundary $f(x) = F(x + \alpha) - F(x)$ implying that the sum is bounded. Having so proven that the Taylor series has no singularity on $|z| < 1$, the partition function $p(n)$ satisfies $\limsup_n |p(n)|^{1/n} \geq 1$. The other inequality $\limsup_n |p(n)|^{1/n} \leq 1$ is trivial because $p(n) \geq 1$ implies $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p(n) z^n \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n$. \square

While this growth-statement for the partition numbers $p(n)$ is not difficult to prove directly [12], the just given new argument illustrates how complex analysis, dynamical systems theory and Diophantine notions can play together.

The choice of the core function $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$ for the Birkhoff sum is distinguished because the periodic function g has **as a distribution** the constant Fourier expansion

$$(1) \quad g(x) = \cot(\pi x) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin(2\pi k x)$$

as can be seen by taking the real part of

$$\cot(x) = i \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} = -i \frac{1 + e^{2ix}}{1 - e^{2ix}} = -i \left(1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{2ikx} \right).$$

How special the cot function is can also be seen with the **Euler's cot formula**

$$(2) \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{x - k}.$$

Appearing also as the Hilbert kernel it is the most natural periodic function with a single pole.

In [10, 11], we studied the Birkhoff sum of the antiderivative of $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$, which is

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= \log(2 - 2 \cos(2\pi x)) \frac{1}{2\pi} \\ &= \log(2 \sin(\pi x)) \frac{1}{\pi} \\ &= \log |1 - e^{2\pi i x}| \frac{1}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

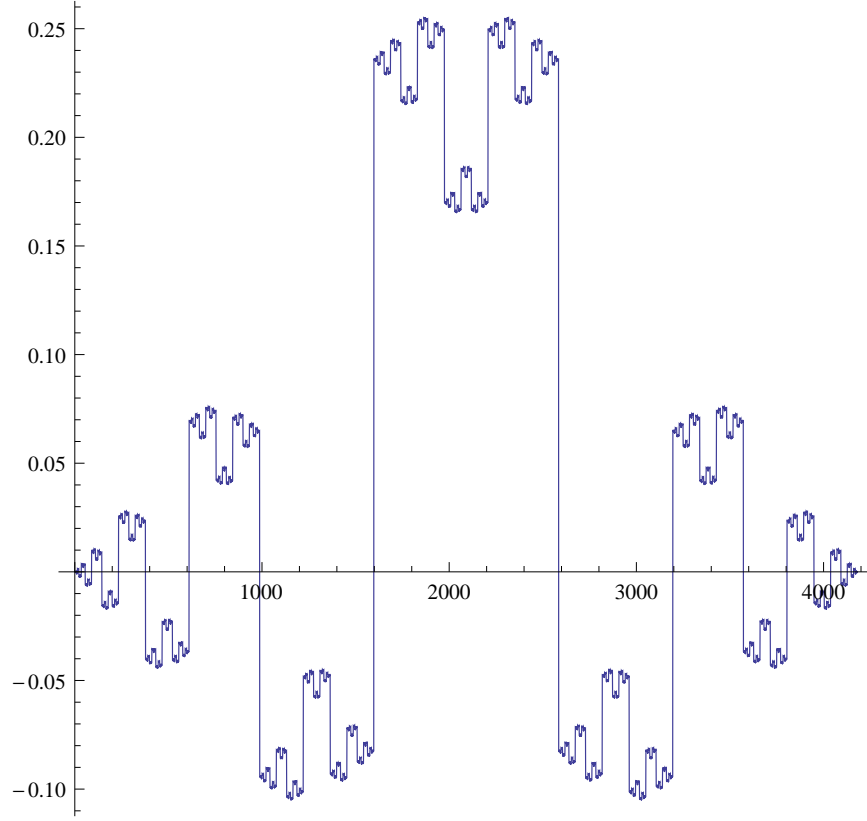


FIGURE 2. The **rational golden graph** is the Birkhoff limiting function

$$t(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_{[q_{2n}x]}(T_n)}{q_{2n}}$$

in which the translation $T_n(x) = x + p_{2n}/q_{2n}$ is periodic. It is different from the Birkhoff limiting function s in which $T(x) = x + \alpha$ is n independent. The function t is not affine self similar ($a + b(-t(\alpha x) - t(\alpha(1-x)))$ only comes close). But the function t can be useful to answer questions posed in [11].

Euler's formula for $g(x) = G'(x)$ can also be deduced by logarithmic differentiation of the **Euler's product formula** for the sinc-function

$$\text{sinc}(\pi x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x\pi} = \prod_{k \neq 0} \frac{x - k}{k}$$

because $2 \sin(\pi x) = \exp(\pi G(x))$.

The current paper will lead to explanations to some of the statements found in the experiments done in [11]. We do not give much details here yet but say that one connection is the fact that the difference of the Birkhoff sums of the antiderivative $G(x)$ of x for successive continued fractions $p_n/q_n, p_{n+1}/q_{n+1}$ can be expressed by Rolle's theorem as a Birkhoff sum of g' but with a different initial condition.

While the golden graph of g is self-similar, the limiting distributions seen in [11] are only almost self-similar but the difference can be expressed by a Birkhoff sum for g' which is monotone.

While the rotation number α is special because it has a constant continued fraction expansion, the story could be generalized a bit. For quadratic irrationals, there is a periodic attractor for the limit (see [11]).

For L^1 functions f , by the **Birkhoff's ergodic theorem**, the limiting function is for almost all θ given by

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{[xn]} f(T^k \theta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m f(T^k \theta) = Mx,$$

where $M = \int f(\theta) d\theta$. We are not aware of any other case of a stochastic process, where the Birkhoff average $s_n(x) = S_{[nx]}/n$ converges to a nonlinear function on $[0, 1]$ along an orbit. The cot function can be modified by adding any continuous periodic function F :

Corollary 1.2 (A single orbit ergodic theorem for the golden rotation). *For any function g on $T^1 = [0, 1) = R/Z$ which is continuous away from $\theta = 0$ and has a single pole at $\theta = 0$, the Birkhoff limiting function at $\theta = 0$*

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_{[q_{2n}x]}}{q_{2n}}$$

is the sum of a multiple of the golden graph $c \cdot s(x)$ and a linear function Mx .

Proof. Because f has a single pole at 0, we can write $f(x) = c \cot(\pi x) + F(x)$, where $F(x)$ is continuous and especially in L^1 . The Birkhoff limiting function for f is the sum of the golden graph $cs(x)$ and the Birkhoff limiting function of F , which is Mx with $M = \int_0^1 F(x) dx$. \square

We will be able to compute the function $s(x)$ explicitly from a function

$$\sigma(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{q_n} \sum_{k=1}^{q_n-1} g\left(\frac{y}{q_n} + k\alpha\right)$$

which we will show to be analytic in y . Its Taylor expansion starts with

$$\sigma(y) = 0.258 + -1.24724y + 0.6736y^2 - 1.38082y^3 + \dots$$

First, we look at the analogue function for **rational** α , where the function is

$$\tau(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{q_n} \sum_{k=1}^{q_n-1} g\left(\frac{y}{q_n} + k\frac{p_n}{q_n}\right).$$

The function τ is odd and will be given explicitly:

$$\tau(y) = \frac{\pi}{3}y - \frac{\pi^3}{45}y^3 - \frac{2\pi^5}{945}y^5 + \dots$$

From σ we can then get s .

An indication why things work nicely is that the cot function and their derivatives have structure. Hardy and Littlewood have made use of this early on. The

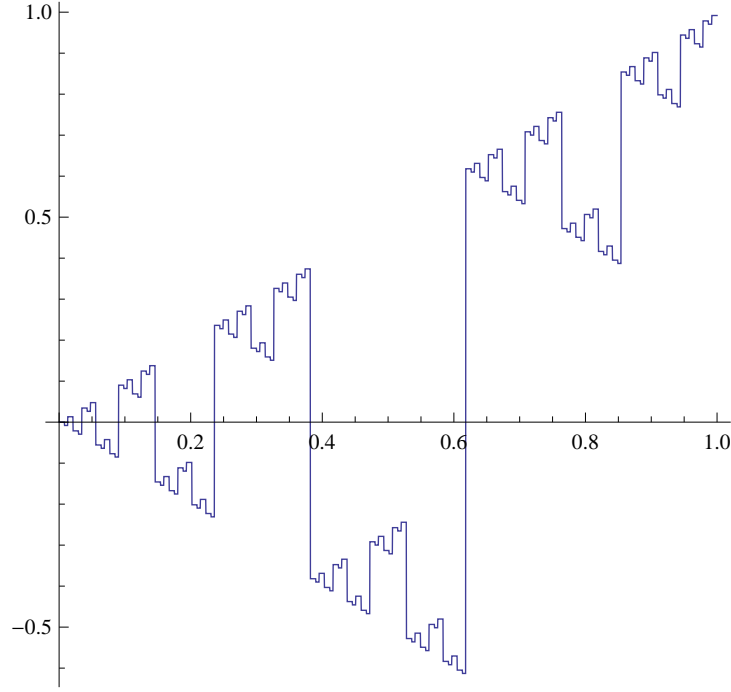


FIGURE 3. A **caricature for the golden graph** is the function

$$o(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} a_k \alpha^k ,$$

where $\alpha = (\sqrt{5}-1)/2$ and a_k is the β -expansion of x . The function o has the same symmetry $o(\alpha^n x) = (-\alpha)^n o(x)$ as the golden graph. The golden graph is a modification of this graph since we will show

$$s(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k (-\alpha)^k \sigma(y_k) ,$$

where $y_0 = 0$, $y_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_k q_n | \alpha] q_n$ with $x_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \alpha^i$.

selfsimilar nature of the Birkhoff sum appears in the following statement which we have used already in integrated form in [10] and which will be used in an equivalent way below in Lemma 2.2.

Proposition 1.3 (Birkhoff renormalization). *For any periodic translation $T_{p/q}(y) = y + p/q$ on the circle R/Z with $\gcd(p, q) = 1$, the function $g(y) = \cot(\pi y)$ is a fixed point $B_{p/q}(g) = g$ of the linear **Birkhoff renormalization operator***

$$B_{p/q}(g)(y) = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(T_{p/q}^k(\frac{y}{q})) .$$

Remark.

We believe that any periodic function which is a fixed point of all the Markov

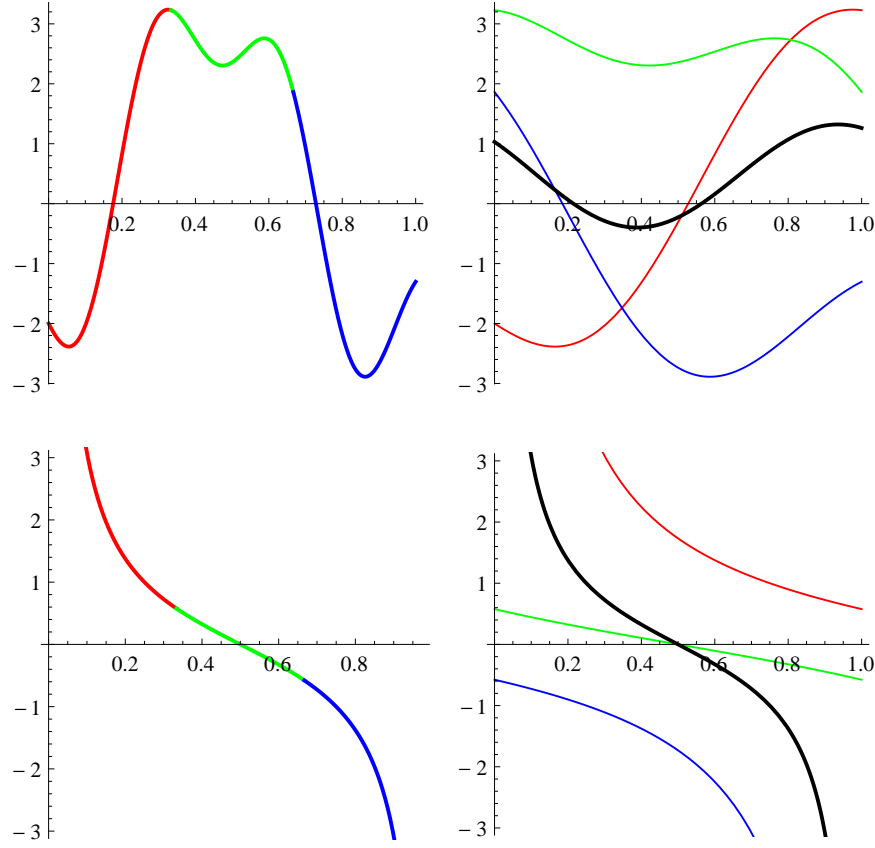


FIGURE 4. The Markov operator $B_{1/3}$ is illustrated in the figure as it is applied to a general function, where it produces a new different function. The two figures below show the operator applied to the $\cot(\pi x)$ function which is a fixed point:

$$\frac{1}{3}[\cot(\pi \frac{y}{3}) + \cot(\pi \frac{y}{3} + \pi \frac{1}{3}) + \cot(\pi \frac{y}{3} + \pi \frac{2}{3})] = \cot(\pi y) .$$

We see the three graphs, obtained by taking stretched pieces of the cot graph and then averaging them to get back the function. Each operator $B_{p/q}$ is a Perron-Frobenius operator for an interval exchange transformation.

operators $B_{p/q}$ must be of the form $f(y) = a + b \cot(\pi y)$ with some constants a, b . But we have not yet been able to prove such a fixed point result.

Proof. The operators $B_{p/q}$ are Markov operators because they satisfy $B1 = 1$ and $\|Bf\|_1 = \|f\|_1$ for positive L^1 functions. Use the **cyclotomic formula**

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - e^{2\pi i k/n} z) = \frac{z^n - 1}{z - 1}$$

and plugging in $z = \exp(2\pi i y)$, then differentiate with respect to y to get

$$\frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \cot(\pi \frac{k+y}{q}) = \cot(\pi y) .$$

This is equivalent because $\{pk \bmod q\} = \{0, \dots, q-1\}$ follows from $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. We have so shown that $g = a + b \cot(\pi x)$ is a fixed point of $B_{p/q}$ for all p/q . \square

Remarks.

1) Unlike for other parts of this article which often were found experimentally, the fixed point property was obtained first in a deductive way from the cyclotomic identity.

2) Because related identities appear in formula collections, we must assume Proposition 1.3 to be "known". Still, it is a remarkable gem and probably not "well known". Here are some related identities $(1/q^2) \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \csc^2(\pi(k+y)/q) = \csc^2(y)$ or $(1/q^2) \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \cot^2(\pi(k+y)/q) = \cot^2(y) + 1 - 1/q$ for \cot^2 which are equivalent by differentiation and using the trig identity $\cot^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)$. We get so functions which are fixed points of the higher order Birkhoff operators

$$B_{p/q}^{(l)}(g)(y) = \frac{1}{q^l} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} g(T_{p/q}^k(\frac{y}{q})) = g(y) .$$

3) In the simplest case, the renormalization picture provides for $p/q = 1/2$ a double angle formula for the cot function: for $x = \pi y/2$ it is

$$\cot(x) + \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 \cot(2x) .$$

For other p/q , we get "**de Moivre type**" **trigonometric identities** for the cot or tan functions analogues to the magic which de Moivre has provided for cos and sin. For example

$$\cot(x) + \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{5}) + \cot(x + \frac{2\pi}{5}) + \cot(x + \frac{3\pi}{5}) + \cot(x + \frac{4\pi}{5}) = 5 \cot(5x) .$$

Before we launch into the details of the Birkhoff sum puzzle, here is a schematic overview over the proof. We start with an explicit Birkhoff sum in the rational case by using an elementary cyclotomic formula leading to the function $\tau(y)$. Interpolating this with Fibonacci steps allows us to get a related analytic function $\sigma(y)$ for which we can compute the Taylor coefficients with arbitrary precision. This in turn provides us with a function $s(x, y)$ via a β expansion of x . The slice $s(x) = s(x, 0)$ is then the golden graph. This golden graph in turn allows us via Taylor expansion and Abel summation to compute analytic "golden graphs" in the rational case $t(x, y)$. This function t is not selfsimilar but it will link us to the original observations done in [11]. It is interesting to note that the direct way in the rational case from τ to $t(x, y)$ is blocked because in the rational case, there is no self similarity. We need to make a detour over the golden ratio and the golden graph to understand the rational case!

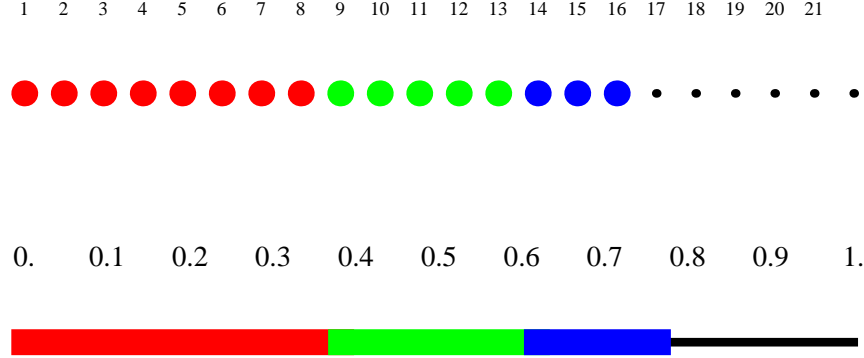
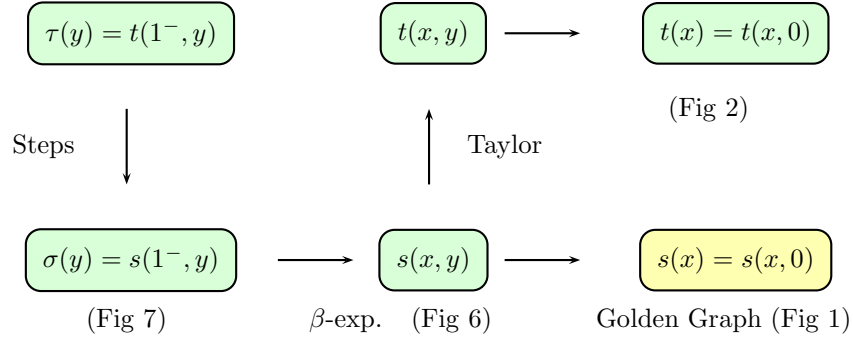


FIGURE 5. The Zeckendorf representation of a number is the discrete analogue or dual to the β expansion of a real number. The picture illustrates the Zeckendorf representation of $16 = 3 + 5 + 8 = q_2 + q_3 + q_4$ as a sum of Fibonacci numbers as well as the β expansion of $0.763932\dots = \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4$ as a sum of powers of the golden ratio.



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2. CONSTRUCTING THE FUNCTION s

Every real number $x \in [0, 1]$ has a β -**expansion** $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \alpha^n$ with $a_i \in \{0, 1\}$. If $\alpha = (\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$, then the possible sequences $\{a_n\}_n$ are the ones for which no two consecutive a_i are equal to 1 (see for example [3]). This is related to the **Zeckendorf representation** $n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n q_n$ of integers as a sum of Fibonacci numbers, where only finitely many a_n are nonzero. Both in the β expansion of a real number in $[0, 1]$ as well as the Zeckendorf representation of a positive integer, two successive 1's are forbidden in the subshift of finite type of all $\{0, 1\}$ sequences because $\alpha^k + \alpha^{k+1} = \alpha^{k-1}$ and so $q_{n-1} + q_n = q_{n+1}$. Every point $x \in [0, 1)$ has a β expansion. Examples of some β -rational points are $x = \alpha = 0.1, \alpha^2 = 0.01, \alpha + \alpha^3 = 0.101_\alpha$ or $\alpha + \alpha^6 + \alpha^8 = 0.10000101_\alpha$.

The semi-continuity of s is reflected by the fact that for every $k > 0$, the sum S_{k+q_n}/q_n has the same limit. For $k < 0$, the limit is different. To understand

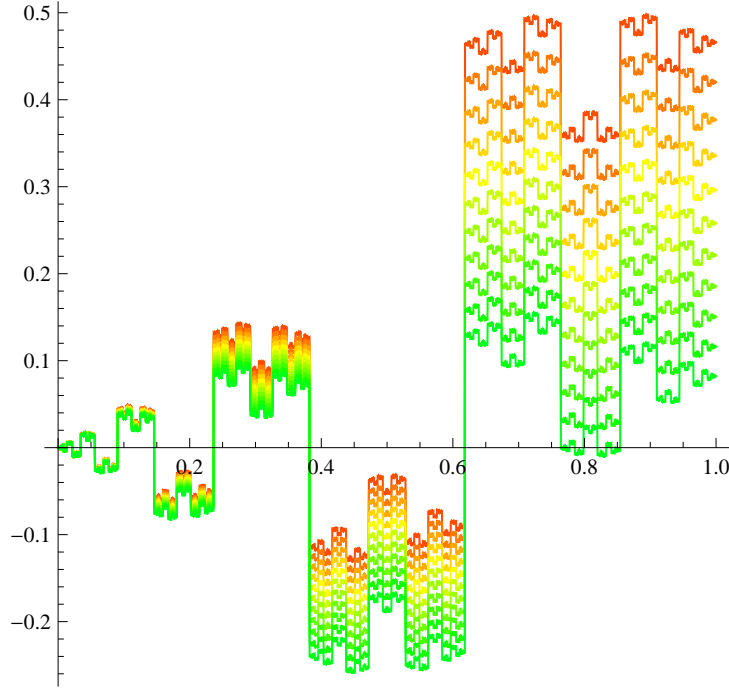


FIGURE 6. The generalized golden graphs $x \rightarrow s(x, y)$ are seen here for different initial points y . The figure shows the graphs for $y \in [-0.15, 0.15]$. We prove in this paper that the graphs deform continuously in y for small $|y|$ (one could actually verify it for $|y| < 1/\sqrt{5}$). With the initial conditions $y_n = y/q_n$ with small $|y|$, the limit $S_{[xq_n]}(y_n) \rightarrow s(x, y)$ still exists along even and odd subsequences.

the limit, it is useful to start at different points and to look more generally at the Birkhoff sum $S_n(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^n g(\theta + k\alpha)$. We choose $\theta = y/q_{2n}$ and define the **s-function**

$$s(x, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[q_{2n}x]}(y/q_{2n})/q_{2n} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[q_{2n+1}x]}(y/q_{2n+1})/q_{2n+1} .$$

We show now that the function

$$\sigma(y) = s(1^-, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[q_{2n+1}]}(\frac{y}{2q_n + 1})/q_{2n+1}$$

determines $s(x, y)$ and that the graph of s is selfsimilar. We get

Proposition 2.1 (The golden graph in terms of σ). *Assume we know that $\sigma(y) = s(1, y)$ exists. If $x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j \alpha^j$, then*

$$s(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (-\alpha)^k \sigma(y_k) ,$$

where $y_0 = y$, $y_k = y + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_k q_n] \alpha$ depend on x via $x_k = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j \alpha^j$. We have for every n the symmetry $s(\alpha^n x, y) = (-1)^n \alpha^n s(1, y)$.

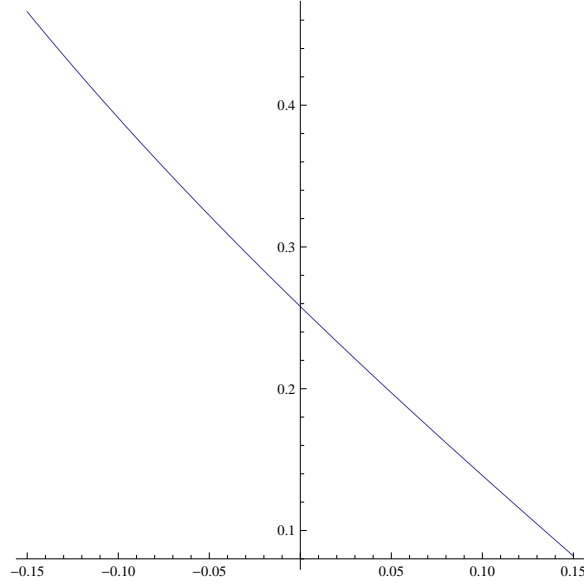


FIGURE 7. The analytic function $\sigma(y)$ determines the function $s(x, y)$ by a β expansion as shown in Proposition 2.1.

Proof. Given $x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \alpha^i$ define the real numbers $x_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \alpha^i$. The selfsimilarity claim follows from $s(\alpha x, y) = -\alpha s(1, y)$ which is a consequence of the fact that for the golden ratio,

$$\alpha q_n - q_{n+1} = \frac{\pm 1}{q_n}.$$

Use that for $x = \alpha^k$, the selfsimilarity implies that $s(\alpha^k, y) = (-\alpha)^k \sigma(y(-\alpha)^k)$. Use the notation $[x] = x \bmod 1$. Define $y_0 = y$ and $y_k = y + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_k q_n| \cdot \alpha \cdot q_n$. Now,

$$s(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s(\alpha^k, y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-\alpha)^k \sigma((- \alpha)^k y_k).$$

□

The main task is therefore to construct the function σ . To do so, we have first to explore the rational case, where we sum up $q_n - 1$ terms with the rotation number p_n/q_n instead of with α . The analogue to the σ function is called τ . It can be computed explicitly for $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$ and defined as

$$\tau_{p/q}(y) = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} g\left(\frac{y}{q} + \frac{k}{q}\right).$$

This expression can be simplified and also explicitly be given in the limit $q \rightarrow \infty$.

Lemma 2.2 (The function τ). *If $\{kp\}_{k=1}^{q-1} = \{1, \dots, q-1\}$ then*

$$\tau_{p/q}(y) = g(y) - \frac{g(\frac{y}{q})}{q}.$$

In the limit $q \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\tau(y) = g(y) - \frac{1}{\pi y}.$$

Proof. The **cyclotomic formula**

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - e^{2\pi i k/n} z) = \frac{z^n - 1}{z - 1}$$

holds for all complex numbers $z \neq 1$. Taking logarithms and looking at the real part, we obtain for $z = e^{2\pi i y}$ and real nonzero y the formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log |2 - 2 \cos(2\pi \frac{k}{n} + 2\pi \frac{y}{n})| = 2 \log \left| \frac{e^{2\pi i y} - 1}{e^{2\pi i y/n} - 1} \right| = G(y) - 2 \log |e^{2\pi i \frac{y}{n}} - 1|$$

so that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G\left(\frac{y}{n} + \frac{k}{n}\right) = G(y) - G\left(\frac{y}{n}\right).$$

Now differentiate with respect to y to get

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} g\left(\frac{y}{n} + \frac{k}{n}\right) = g(y) - g\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)/n.$$

Now use $g(y/q) \sim q/(y\pi)$ to get the statement in the lemma. \square

Remark. Repeated differentiation gives more identities

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{l+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} g^{(l)}\left(\frac{y}{n} + \frac{k}{n}\right) \rightarrow g^{(l)}(y) - g^{(l)}\left(\frac{y}{n}\right)/n^l.$$

For later, we also will need the rational analogue of the s function which we call the **t-function**

$$t(x, y) = \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} g\left(\frac{y}{q} + k \frac{p}{q}\right).$$

We see its graph in Figure (2) for $y = 0$. We know that $t(1, y) = \tau(y)$ is analytic, as we have given it explicitly. The function t is only close to self similar but does not quite fit an affine similarity $t(\alpha x, ry) = t(x, y)a + b$. Therefore, we can not get t from τ as we did get s from σ . In the rational case, we have an explicit limiting function for $\tau x = 1^-$ but no self similarity. In the irrational case, we have a self similar s function but no explicit expressions for σ .

Corollary 2.3 (The t -function). *If $s(x, y)$ is continuous to the right and analytic in y then the function $t(x, y)$ is continuous to the right in x and analytic in y .*

Proof. We can get $t(x, y)$ from the function $s(x, y)$ by making a Taylor expansion in α centered at the golden ratio and evaluate it at a continued fraction approximations p/q :

$$t_{p/q}(x, y) = s(x, y) + s'(x, y)\left(\frac{p}{q} - \alpha\right)/1! + s''(x, y)\left(\frac{p}{q} - \alpha\right)^2/2! + \dots$$

and then take the limit $p/q \rightarrow \alpha$.

We have $|\frac{p}{q} - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}q^2}$ and

$$A_m = \frac{d^m}{dy^m} g\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\alpha\right) = \frac{k^m}{q^m} g^{(m)}\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\alpha\right)$$

We need to show that the Taylor series for $t_{p/q}(x, y)$ converges. For fixed q , it can be written as a sum $\sum_m A_m/m!$ which has terms which satisfy for large q (neglecting $1/\sqrt{5} < 1$)

$$A_m \sim \frac{1}{q^m} \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} \frac{k^m}{q^m} g^{(m)}\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{q^m} \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} h_k g_k .$$

With $G_l = \sum_{j=1}^l g_j$ we can write the sum using Abel summation (discrete integration by parts) as

$$\sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} h_k g_k = G_{[qx]} h_{[qx]} - \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} G_k (h_k - h_{k-1}) .$$

Now

$$\frac{1}{q^m} \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} G_k (h_k - h_{k-1}) = \frac{1}{q^m} \sum_{k=1}^{[qx]} G_k \left(\frac{k^m}{q^m} - \frac{k^{m-1}}{q^m} \right) = O\left(\frac{1}{q}\right)$$

so that the second part after Abel summation goes to zero. With $(1/q^m)G_{[qx]} \rightarrow s^{(m)}(x, y)$ and $\frac{h_{[qx]}}{q^m} = (qx)^m/q^m = x^m$ we finally see $A_m \sim s^{(m)}(x, y)x^m$ for $q \rightarrow \infty$. \square

The following proposition gives σ from the analytic function τ :

Proposition 2.4 (From τ to σ). *The function $\sigma(y)$ is analytic in y for small $|y|$ with Taylor expansion $\sigma(y) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a_l y^l / l!$, where*

$$a_l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{q^{l+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} k g^{(l)}\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\alpha\right)$$

and $q = q_n$ is the n 'th Fibonacci number.

Proof. We will compare the functions σ to τ which are given as the limits

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(y) &= \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} g\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\alpha\right) \\ \tau_n(y) &= \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} g\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\frac{p}{q}\right) \end{aligned}$$

and show that the difference is analytic. To do so, we write the difference as a sum of differences of higher order rational tau functions, then linearize

$$\sigma_n(y) - \tau_n(y) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \tau_{n+2l+2}(y) - \tau_{n+2l}(y) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \tau'_{n,2l+1}(y) \left(\frac{P_{l+2}}{Q_{l+2}} - \frac{P_l}{Q_l} \right) + R_n ,$$

with

$$\tau'_{n,l}(y) = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \frac{k}{Q_l} g'\left(\frac{y}{q} + k\frac{P_l}{Q_l}\right) ,$$

where $q = q_n, p = p_n, Q_l = q_{n+l}, P_l = p_{n+l}$ for the sake of notational simplicity. The Taylor rest term

$$R_n = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \tau_{n,2l+1}^{(2)}(y) \left(\frac{P_{l+2}}{Q_{l+2}} - \frac{P_l}{Q_l} \right)^2 / 2$$

disappears in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ because $\left(\frac{P_{l+2}}{Q_{l+2}} - \frac{P_l}{Q_l} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{Q_l Q_{l+2}} \right)^2 \sim \alpha^2 \frac{1}{Q_l^4} \sim \alpha^{2+4l} \frac{1}{q_n^4}$ so that remark after Lemma 2.2 shows $R_n \rightarrow 0$. Because $\tau'_{n,l}(y)$ is a sum of negative terms, the boundedness of $\tau'_{n,l}(y)$ follows from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. We know that the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ of each $\tau'_{n,l}(y)$ exists as an analytic function and that it is bounded above by $C\alpha^l$. Therefore also the sum converges and is an analytic function. It is the difference between σ and τ we were looking for. \square

Remarks.

1) It is in this proof that we see the reason why we have to go along the subsequence q_{2n} to get the golden graph and not q_n . The reason for the sign flip is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_{n+2}}{q_{n+2}} - \frac{p_n}{q_n} &= \frac{+1}{q_n q_{n+2}}, n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{p_{n+2}}{q_{n+2}} - \frac{p_n}{q_n} &= \frac{-1}{q_n q_{n+2}}, n \text{ even} \end{aligned}$$

The τ function has an analytic formula for any k , we do not even need a Fibonacci number. It is the difference between τ and σ which flips the sign.

2) A Taylor expansion in α does not work when going from τ to σ . (We only make Taylor expansions with respect to y .) Abel summation indicates that this would require us to know Cesaro sums of the function $t(x, y)$. The Taylor expansion will work however in order to get t from s . We have written therefore $\sigma - \tau$ as a sum $\sum_l f_{l,l+2}$ of smaller differences and estimated this as a Birkhoff sum with rotation number p_{n+1}/q_{n+1} . We can estimate each entry to be smaller than $1/q_l$ and so get a Cauchy sequence. There is no need to use Cesaro convergence because the Birkhoff sums for g' contain only negative entries and establishing boundedness is enough.

While we only need the first approximation, let's state a lemma generalizes approximations like $\sqrt{5}(\alpha - p/q) = (-1)^{n+1}/q^2 + O(q^{-4})$ and $\sqrt{5}(\alpha - p/q) - (-1)^{n+1}/q^2 = 1/(5q^4) + O(q^{-6})$ etc. It is an exact formula estimating the error from the golden ratio α to any of its continued fraction approximations p_n/q_n :

Lemma 2.5 (Catalan gold). *For any partial fraction p_n/q_n of $\alpha = (\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$ we have*

$$\sqrt{5}(\alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{(n+1)(k+1)} c_k}{5^k} \frac{1}{q_n^{2k+2}} = (-1)^n / q^2 + \dots,$$

where $c_k = (2k)!/(k!(k+1)!)$ are the **Catalan numbers**.

Remark. This lemma was found empirically by determining the coefficients c_k using high precision numerical methods using 1000 digit approximations of the algebraic numbers. Looking up the resulting integer sequence revealed the Catalan connection. Even so I know now an elegant proof, it might be well known, but no

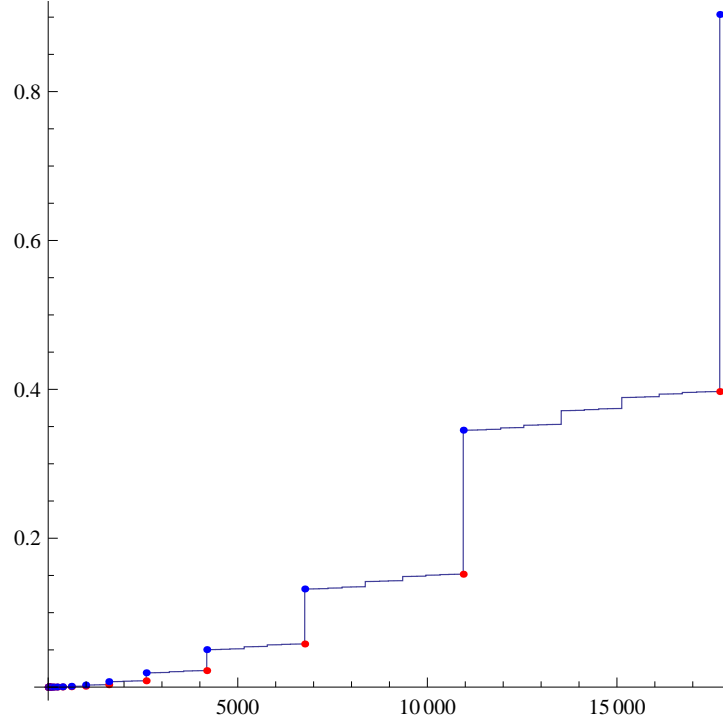


FIGURE 8. The limiting function $S_{[xq_n]}/q_n^2$ of the \csc^2 Birkhoff sum is monotone because the summands are positive. A modification of this graph has appeared in [11] as a discrepancy from the selfsimilarity of the difference graph.

reference so far has emerged. For $n = 1$ for example, where $q = 1, p/q = 0$, the Catalan gold lemma gives the formula

$$\sqrt{5}\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2k}{k}}{(k+1)5^k}.$$

The right hand side is $c(1/5) = 2/(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4/5}) = \sqrt{5}(\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$. The proof of the lemma has connections with Hilbert's 10th problem. The digging of Catalan Gold is only needed to find accurate bounds for the interval in which $\sigma(y)$ converges and is left to the reader.

3. REMARKS AND OUTLOOK

We briefly look at the Birkhoff sum for the antiderivative G of g which was studied in [11]. The function has relations with Hecke's investigations [7] because:

Proposition 3.1. *$G(x) = \log(2 - 2\cos(2\pi x))/2$ is the Hilbert transform of $H(x) = x - [x] - 1/2$.*

Proof. Writing down some identities makes this clear:

$$H(x) = \pi(x - [x] - 1/2) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi nx)}{n} = \arg(1 - e^{2\pi ix}) ,$$

$$G(x) = \log(2 - 2 \cos(2\pi x))/2 = \log |2 \sin(\pi x)| = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2\pi nx)}{n} = \log |1 - e^{2\pi ix}| .$$

Note that while $G'(x) = \pi \cot(\pi x) = \pi g(x)$, the derivative of H is only defined as a distribution. There is no corresponding Hilbert dual result therefore for the cot function we were looking at. \square

Remark. The first identity for $H(x)$ is geometrically amusing: if a point $r(t)$ moves on a circle with uniform speed, then the direction vector from $r(t)$ to $r(0)$ changes with uniform speed. Since this can be done from a second point also, it implies **Thales result** about angles in a triangle where the base segment is fixed.

As a direct consequence of functional analytic properties of the Hilbert transform, we get a rather general Denjoy-Koksma type stability result. It confirms some numerical experiments in [10, 11]:

Corollary 3.2 (Log boundedness of the Birkhoff sum). *If α is Diophantine of constant type, then there exists a constant C such that for almost all x , we have*

$$\frac{1}{\log(m)} \sum_{k=1}^m G(x + k\alpha) \leq C .$$

Proof. The Hilbert transform is translational invariant. Therefore, the Birkhoff sum of the conjugate functions remains the Hilbert transform of the original Birkhoff sum. Since the Hilbert transform is a bounded operator on L^2 , we have $\|S_n(g, \alpha)\|_2 \leq C \|S_n(h, \alpha)\|_2$. By Denjoy-Koksma applied to function h which has bounded variation, the later grows only logarithmic. The former grows logarithmically too. \square

We still have to prove all the statements in [11] but only outline here. Lets denote by S_n^G the Birkhoff sum for G , where the summation goes from 1 to $q_n - 1$. We focus again on the situation, where α is the golden mean. The methods developed here for cot will allow to show that the limit S_n^G exists. The difference limit function is the sum of a self-similar golden graph with different initial condition and a correction which comes from Abel summation and which is close to the graph of the csc Birkhoff limit.

Theorem 3.3. *The Birkhoff difference functions $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{[xq_n]}(p_{n+1}/q_{n+1}) - S_{[xq_n]}(p_n/q_n)$ of $g(x) = \log(2 - 2 \cos(2\pi x))$ converge pointwise. For the Riemann sum of $g(x) = \log(2 - 2 \cos(x))$, the limit S_{q_n} converges and $\log(S_{q_n})/\log(q_n)$ stays bounded. For the imaginary case, $f_{2n}(x) \rightarrow cx^2$, $f_{2n-1}(x) \rightarrow -cx^2$ with $c = (1 + \alpha^2)\pi/\sqrt{5}$. Consequently, for the combination of real and imaginary part $g(x) = 2 \log(1 - e^{ix})$ the difference limit exists. The limiting function f has the property that $f(\alpha) + \alpha^2 f$ is monotone.*

Proof. The difference by a Rolle estimation, which is a Riemann sum for the derivative cot, but with a different starting point and a correction. To estimate the difference function, we estimate the weighted sum

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{[xq_n]} g(y + j\alpha) dx_j ,$$

where $dx_j = p_k/q_k - p_{k+1}/q_{k+1}$.

Abel summation reduces this to the Birkhoff sum $S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m g(k\alpha)$ with $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$ for which we have shown the limit to exist.

The key is that for $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$ and derivatives, the Rolle error function is bounded. The monotonicity follows from the fact that $f(\alpha) + \alpha^2 f$ is a $\csc^2(x)$ Birkhoff sum, which is monotone. The limit of f_n is equal to the limit of $\tilde{f}_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor xq_n \rfloor} xq_n g(j\gamma_n) dx_j$ with $\gamma_n = (p_{n+1}/q_{n+1} + p_n/q_n)/2$. Let r_j denote the Rolle points. Then

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n g(r_j) dx_j$$

Abel summation allows to replace this by

$$f_n(x) = S_{\lfloor xq_n \rfloor} \frac{1}{q_n} - \frac{1}{q_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor xq_n \rfloor} S_k.$$

Because $S_k \leq k$, this converges. The first term is handled by the golden graph theorem. The second part is just a Cesaro average.

The imaginary part of g is Hecke's Birkhoff sum $g_2(x) = 2\pi\{x\} = 2\pi(x - [x] - 1/2)$. It leads to a limiting function satisfying $f(\alpha x) = \alpha^2 f(x)$ because $g'' = 0$. The Abel sum gives

$$f_n(x) = \lfloor xq_n \rfloor \frac{1}{q_n} - \frac{1}{q_n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor xq_n \rfloor} 1.$$

This explains why we have exact selfsimilarity and smoothness of the limiting difference. Also this was experimentally first noted in [11]. \square

We could also modify the proof done for \cot . We have again a function $\tau(y)$ which is explicitly known. We write $\sigma(y) - \tau(y)$ as a sum and show convergence. We can do the summation even so we have no definite sign because we know the t function and can use Abel summation to show that the limits exist. Why does $\sec(\pi x) = 1/\cos(\pi x)$ give a different limiting golden graph than for \cot ? The reason is a different pole at $x = \pi/2$ and is discontinuous at 0. The trigonometric identity just mentioned shows however that we can reduce it as a sum of two \cot Birkhoff sums with different starting points.

The function $R(\alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \sec(\pi n \alpha)$ satisfies $R(1/\alpha) = -\alpha R(\alpha)$ and $R(\alpha+2) = R(\alpha)$. It is a **modular form** of weight 1 and $R = \theta^2$, where $\theta(\alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{i\pi n^2 \alpha} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{n^2}$ which is a classical θ **function**. [1] To understand the curlicue problem, finite sums of the later would be important.

As an application we are so able to deal with the Birkhoff sum studied in [10, 11] which was historically first studied in [6] who showed that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log |\csc(k\alpha)|$$

converges to $\log(2)$ for almost all α implying that $\sum_{k=1}^n \log |2 \sin(k\alpha)| = o(n)$. We have seen in [10] that this is $O(\log(n)^2)$ for strongly Diophantine α and have seen that for Diophantine α of constant type, the Birkhoff sum is $O(\log(n))$.

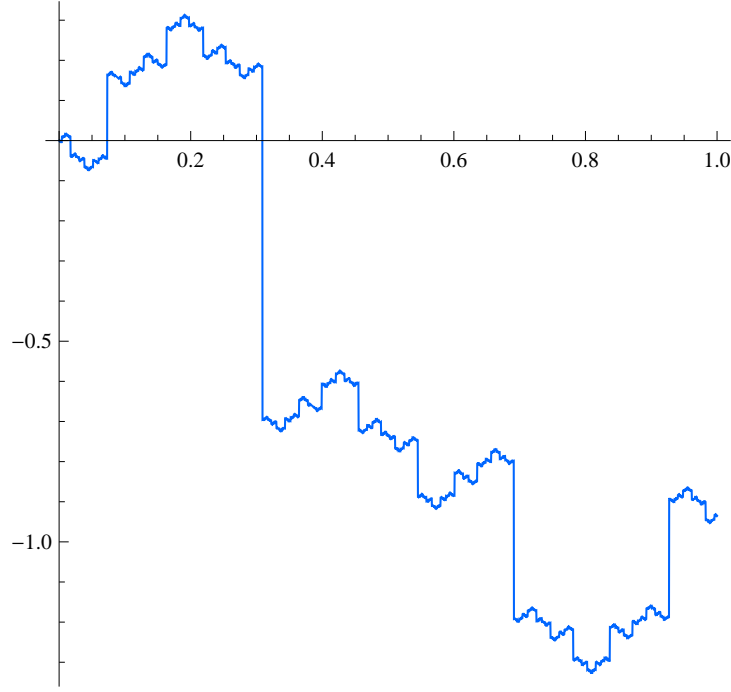


FIGURE 9. The limiting Birkhoff sum function $s'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{6n}$ with the Birkhoff sum

$$s'_n = \frac{1}{q_n} \sum_{k=1}^{[xq_n]} \sec(\pi k \alpha)$$

has period 6. It is related to $R = \theta^2$ with $R(\alpha) = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sec(\alpha)$, where $\text{im}(\alpha) > 0$. The attractor consists of 6 different limiting functions $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{6n+k}$ with $k = 0, \dots, 5$. We get the same attractor for $\cot(x + \pi/2) = -\tan(x)$ when starting from $x = 0$.

The difference limit function we have seen in [11] is the sum of a selfsimilar golden graph with different initial condition and a correction which comes from Abel summation and which is close to the graph of the csc Birkhoff limit of the s' . The limiting behavior seen in [11] can be explained with the cot series.

The following corollary is related to Lemmas 5 and 6 of Hardy-Littlewood's 1928 paper [5], a paper which did not focus on the particular golden rotation numbers as we do.

Corollary 3.4 (Cosecant Birkhoff sum). *For small $|y|$, the Birkhoff sums $S_{[xq_n]}(y)/q_n^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{[xq_n]} g'(y/q_n + k\alpha)$ of $g'(x) = -\pi \csc^2(\pi x)$ converge to a monotone function $s'_y(x)$ along even and odd subsequences. For $y = 0$, the even and odd limits agree and the graph satisfies $s'(\alpha x) = \alpha s'(x)$.*

Proof. Differentiate the result for cot. □

What class of functions g have the property that $(1/q_n) \sum_{k=1}^{[xq_n]} g(k\alpha)$ converges along some subsequence? We have seen that this is true for $f(x) = c \cot(\pi x) + h(x)$ where h is continuous. This includes virtually all functions which have a single pole at 0. A different type of pole appears with $\sec(\pi x)$ and also here, we have got limiting function, as seen in Figure (9).

For some other Diophantine numbers like quadratic irrationals, the story is similar. Instead of a fixed point, we get a periodic attractor. In [13], the expectation over α was taken, in which case one gets a limiting distribution and no subsequence has to be chosen. This suggests that for almost all α , the renormalized random walks converge to an attractor with a limiting distribution. For Liouville α , the situation is believed to be different and no limiting function $s(x)$ can exist. Indeed we can construct α close to rational numbers so that the Birkhoff sum is unbounded.

What about functions g with more than one pole? An example is $g(x) + g(x + \beta)$ with $g(x) = \cot(\pi x)$. If β is rational, then a subsequence still converges and the graph is similar to a Birkhoff sum with one pole and quadratic irrational. For β rationally independent from 1 and α we do not know what happens. The situation is even more difficult than for non Diophantine α , where we still have the continued fraction expansion. The challenge is to determine, how large the Birkhoff sum of $g(n\alpha) + g(n\alpha + \beta)$ can become. There is no reason why a Birkhoff limiting function should then exist. Indeed, experiments indicate that $s_m(x)$ explodes in general with a speed which depends on arithmetic properties of α and β .

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E-mail address: Knill@math.harvard.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02138,